## Changes in Malay Reduplicated Words.

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Definite classes of change in the second of Malay reduplicated words may be distinguished; the resulting compound having the usual significance of reduplicated words.

I. The first letter of the word to be reduplicated is changed into B in the second word.

Halai-balai confused; ingar-bangar great uproar; sarabara confusion; cherai-berai scattered; cheret-beret continual diarrhoea; haru-biru confusion, disturbance.

II. The first letter is changed into M in the second word.

Choreng-moreng all striped; kawin-mawin wedding festivities; charut-marut gross obscenities of expression; changkeh-mangkeh sticking out everywhere; sayurmayur vegetables; miap-tiap every; sĕrta-mĕrta immediately.

III. Vocalization is changed in the second word, U or O of the first syllable of the first word becoming A, and A of the second syllable becoming E or I.

Olak-alek, bolak-balek, kolak-kalek backwards and forwards; golak-galek topsy-turvy; upak-apek, lopak-lapek talking this way and that, inconsistently; dolak-dalek prevarication, shilly-shallying; chorak-charek, chobak-chabek, robak-rabek tattered, frayed; onyak-anyek vacillating; kosak-kasek fidgetting; porak-parek helter-skelter; komak-kamek masticating; kopak-kapek pendulous, swaying to and fro.

Untal-antil, kontal-kantil swaying to and fro (of short thick objects); untang-anting, kontang-kanting swaying (of long objects); ulang-aling to and fro; bolang-baling chain-shot; cholang-chaling, kolang-kaling confused; chompang-champing, rompang-ramping tattered, frayed; dongkang-dangking very emaciated; pontang-panting helter-skelter; jongkang-jangking rising and falling irregularly.

Bongkar-bangkir turn upside down, confused; chobar-chabir tattered; chongkar-changkir of all sizes; chongkah-changkeh with ups and downs, crooked; rondah-randeh in confusion; kochah-kacheh fiddling with; komat-kamit mouthing (food).

IV. O or U of the first syllable changes into A, and so, too, U of the second; in a very few instances.

Runggu-rangga bristling; rundu-randa erratic; sungkur-sangkar sprawling; huru-hara disturbance; susupsasap up and down, over and under.

Gopoh-gapah hurry-scurry; gonyoh-ganyah scrub vigorously; dongkor-dangkar bundling out bag and baggage.

V. A in the second syllable changes into I.

Jongkat-jongkit see-sawing; běnggal-běnggil knobby; ěngkap-ěngkip up and down; jongkar-jangkir bristling; sěrba (Skt.)-sěrbi of all sorts; chungkap-chungkip panting; kuas-kuis scratching (of a fowl); sěrbahsěrbeh shaking out a sarong.

VI. +ang of the last syllable changes into +ok in the following.

Bengkang-bengkok, ěnchang-ěnchok zigzag; liang-liok, chěledang-chěledok swaggering; chělengkang-chělengkok motion in curves or waves; sibang-sibok snatching as one passes; bechang-bechok the sound of quarrelling.

VII. +ang of the last syllable changes into +ek.

Chonggang-chonggek bobbing up and down; golang-golek swaying.

VIII. + ang of the last syllable changes into + ut or + it.

Genjang-genjut, biang-biut, pinchang-pinchut zigzag; inchang-inchut, erang-erut awry; gĕliang-gĕliut writhing; unchang-unchit by fits and starts; tunggangtunggit bowing, bobbing up and down; ungkang-ungkit see-saw; gĕntang-gĕntit waving to a point (like a kĕris).

IX. +ok of the final syllable changes into +al.

Ěnggok-ĕnggal, onggok-onggal rocking; undok-undal one after another in swift succession.

X. A in the final syllable changes into U.

Chělam-chělum tramping; chělas-chělus familiar; jěng-gal-jěnggul notched; chělup-chělap sound of splashing; kěriat-kěriut creaking sound of oars.

XI. And the following isolated usages occur.

Lauk-pauk hotch-potch; chěkok-chěkek choking; sěroksěrek cracking of the finger-joints; lěsok-lěsak rustling; takok-takak notched; cholak-chaling confused; lalu-lalang passing to and fro; sělang-sěli at intervals; chěbek-chěbai pout; bělu-bělai chatter; chongakchangit moving (the head) up and down; bochorbachir very leaky; sunyi-sěnyap deserted, solitary.